



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

to the economic facts of the child's life. Detailed chapters are devoted to the wants common to all peoples. A studied attempt is made to instil the idea that these may be satisfied only through co-operation.

Special chapters are devoted to co-operation in dealing with dependents, defectives, and delinquents, to team work in taxation, and to team work in industry. The book attempts to prepare the future citizen to deal with industrial troubles on the basis of identity of interests of the hitherto warring groups and in the light of the public weal. Great importance is attached to the home as the fundamental community and as the proper place for co-operation to begin.

Later chapters are devoted to the machinery of township, county, city, state, and national government. Their virtues and shortcomings are shown, and it is sought to instil the desire for studied improvement.

The plan of the book is admirable, in that it keeps within the interests and comprehension of pupils. The book is valuable in its wealth of illustrative material and in its subtle manner of presentation. It will go far toward helping future citizens to attain "team work through government for the achievement of common purposes."

LUTHER LEECH

Measuring various types of correspondence.—The familiar scales for measuring the quality of English compositions written by pupils either make no distinction between the different forms of composition or limit themselves to the traditional forms of description, exposition, narration, and argumentation. Superintendent Lewis, of Rockford, Illinois, recognizing that letter writing is the form of composition most used by adults and a form commonly taught both in the elementary and the high schools, has worked out a set of scales for measuring business and social letters.¹ He has perfected separate scales for order letters, letters of application, social letters of the narrative type, and social letters of the problematic type. To these he has added a new scale for simple narration. The method of collecting and evaluating samples, which is described in detail, is thoroughly scientific. An excellent introductory résumé and criticism of previous work in this field and a concluding bibliography enhance the value of the book. Mr. Lewis' brief and clear descriptions of his procedure would score very high on a composition scale.

D. L. GEYER

CHICAGO NORMAL COLLEGE

Professional opportunities for women.—In the general trend toward a normal economic situation, the readjustment of the occupational activities of women is following an uncertain course. It is not clear that women will retain

¹ ERVIN EUGENE LEWIS, *Scales for Measuring Special Types of English Composition*. "School Efficiency Monographs." Yonkers-on-Hudson, New York: World Book Co., 1921. Pp. 144.